THE SUN, New York City. PARIS-Klosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and que No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for ublication wish to have rejected articles returned, then must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

## The Day We Celebrate.

To-day is the birthday of GEORGE WASHINGTON. It is a good day to reflect on America's great good fortune, of which he was a founder, and to cultivate the humble and grateful spirit that becomes those who enjoy it.

We are industrially prosperous, as WASHINGTON hoped that we would be. Ready hands and sober heads should

We are politically well ordered, a Washington helped to make us; and with a mind to preserving that inestimable blessing, we call attention to the article that follows this.

### The Election of Senators by the People.

Last week without debate, without so much consideration as would have been given to a private pension or to the correction of a military record, the House of Representatives passed and sent over to the Senate an amendment to the Constitution, changing one of the most fundamental provisions of our organic law. This indifference is quite in keeping with the character of the entire movement for the election of Senators by the people. Those who advocate it seem to think that it is enough to state what they want without reason or argument, and that there can by no chance be either reason or argument against their proposition.

In this attitude of mind they differ singularly from the men who framed the Constitution, who were considered their own day, and have been considered since, persons of rather more than average intelligence. Nothing so absorbed the attention of those most memorable Americans, nothing came so near wrecking the whole scheme, as the question of the distribution of the powers of government between the people as a whole and the States which formed the Union. The most conspicuous compromise made was on this point, and between these contending forces and the Senate was the key of the whole arrangement. The importance attached to the Senate by the Framers is shown by the fact that the only provision of the Constitution which cannot be changed without the consent of every State is that providing for the equality of State representation in the Senate.

Yet the House of Representatives proposes to change radically the character of the Senate, as if it was of no more importance than the hour of their daily adjournment; and the advocates of the measure generally seem to think that to obtain their ends they are warranted in calling a convention to revise the entire Constitution and that they have only to shout " Election by the people," and all discussion must end.

The change proposed is too grave to be passed upon without the fullest debate and argument. In the first place, the real question is not whether Senators should be elected by the people, for they are elected by the people now, but how and by what methods the people shall elect them. The election of Senators as the representatives of the States in the National Government was given by the framers of the Constitution to the Legislatures which represented in concrete form the political power of each State. To make the Senate an effective and representative upper chamber they thus distinguished them from the members of the House, who represent not the State but its population.

For this system of selecting and electing Senators it is now proposed to substitute a different system of selection, and a direct instead of an indirect election by the people. The important ing them. point is that involved in the change of method of selection. For the Legislature, a body of men chosen to make laws for a State, acting under oath with a large responsibility guarded and established by Constitutions and laws, we should, if the change prevails, substitute the party nominating convention chosen for a day, unknown to the Constitution and irresponsible except to a its face a dangerous, alteration.

The agitation in its favor rests on two grounds, namely, that there have been legislative deadlocks which have deprived States of their proper representation in the Senate, and that there has been corruption practised in the spend and like the girls they come from election of Senators, notoriously in Montana and Delaware.

Popular election would undoubtedly end deadlocks by allowing a plurality to elect, but a simple act of Congress allowing a plurality of the Legislatures fectively, if it is thought desirable, without involving an alteration of the Con-

than a Legislature? Every one knows that it would be infinitely more so, and far more tempting to those who wished to use corruption because it would be easier and cheaper and less perilous in its consequences. A member of the Legislature who sells his vote is liable to severe legal penalties: a member of

a party convention is liable to none. Here then is the practical question involved. Is a party convention a safer body to choose Senators than the Legislature of a State? There are many other questions and many arguments in regard to this change which cannot be entered into here, but must be considered before the change is made. The main point, however, is that just stated, the substitution of a party convention for a Legislature in the election of Senators.

Ten years ago Senator HOAR, then in the prime of his powerful and patriotic mind, stated the objections on this point with a terseness which cannot be surpassed, and his speech we quote in conclusion for the benefit of those who think this Constitutional amendment is an axiomatic truth, to be raced through to adoption without thought or consideration:

" It will be seen. I think, very clearly that the change proposed destroys the essential character of the Senate in each of these particulars.

" It substitutes a direct election by the people

for an election by the Legislature. " Por a selection by public officers to whom the great public duty of State legislation is intrusted, there is to be a selection and nomination by conventions composed of persons without other responsibility. This, in most cases, will be the mode in which the majority, practically, will make its

" For a selection by men who are then selected under strict legal provisions, there is to be therefore, practically a selection by men who are not chosen in pursuance of any law.

"Instead of selection by men under oath of office there must be a choice by men upon whom

" For a selection by men of whose action there is a record, the choice is practically to be made by men of whom no record exists.

" For a choice by men acting under personal responsibility, the selection will be made by men Who may and by prosy.

" For a choice by a permanent body, there mus be a choice by a body lasting but a day.

" For a choice in a manner prescribed by national authority, there must be a choice in a man-

ner prescribed in no authority whatever. " For a choice by a body acting by majorities there must be substituted, in the end, a choice by a plurality.

" For a choice by a body representing all locali ties in a State where different local interests are fairly represented, there must be a choice by sheer force of numbers, where the popular masses in great cities will have an undue and disproporionate weight.

"Instead of representing different constitu cles to secure the different interests in legislation, the Senate and the House are to represent constituencies of the same kind, differing only in size. " From the change in the manner of election will surely and inevitably, in my judgment, follow the destruction of the equality of the States in the Senate. It is true the Constitution now provides that no State shall be deprived of its equal vote in the Senate without its consent. But this provision relates to a Senate to be constituted and selected in the old Constitutional manner, and will large States under the proposed arrangement."

The Loosening of Family Discipline. One of our correspondents spoke on

Friday of "a great wave of domestic moral depravity " as having flowed over Brooklyn a generation ago, "the filth of which is still with us."

It seems to be true that in the generation now growing up there has been a noticeable loss both of reverence for womanhood in large numbers of young men, and of respect for their own womanhood in many young women. Beardless young fellows of decent and well-to-do parentage, as the disclosures brought out in the investigation of the case of the girl BURNS and her relations with BROOKS bear witness, make a business of chasing after respectable girls and "picking them up," and they vaunt themselves on their expert proficiency in the arts of the old and hardened roue. At the same time, it must be acknowledged. girls seem to invite such capture by encouraging if not soliciting the advances. At the start, undoubtedly, they do this from careless ignorance and a deficiency of a sense of dignity and propriety. The " mashing " is likely to be on both sides: the girls are as proud of attracting the insulting attentions as the young fellows are of their hardihood in offer-

We are told that the number of girls of decent parentage who are not at all loath to make acquaintance with young fellows casually encountered by them in streets and other public places, total strangers, has become very large. Not even the preliminary of a " flirtation ' takes place. Young fellows do not hesitate to speak to girls strangers to them, and the girls, so far from responding in a spirit of resentment at the impertinence, are not slow in establishing an immeparty caucus. This is a serious, and on diate intimacy, sometimes carried even to a disgraceful extreme soon after the chance acquaintance has been made.

These girls and these young fellows, as the Brooklyn investigations have demonstrated, are not from the bottom of society, by any means. They are welldressed: the young men have money to reputable and exceedingly comfortable and often at least relatively refined homes. They are far above the social condition in which the "cadets" of the crowded East Side of the town and their victims are found; yet practically the men are no less destitute of moral sense, to elect would cure this evil just as ef- and the girls seem to succumb even more readily to a passion for adventure, to vanity, and to indifference to all social propriety. These young people are not from the poor and those who work for As to corruption, does any sane man | wages. The girls are usually at leisure, suppose that a party nominating con- daughters of families well able to sup-

either idlers, with rich or well-to-do parents back of them, or they are in receipt of comfortable salaries for working with their wits only. If they had hard work to do they would probably be kept out of mischief.

With a surface of refinement, they are yet without a sense of delicacy. They are chiefly young fellows, and girls who admire their impudence and are not restrained by any feminine reserve from responding to it in kind. We are told that sometimes the girls are the worse in their behavior, the less squeamish, and the more careless of propriety though, after all, of course, the cause of this feminine demoralization is the consciencelessness of the men in their treatment of women and the destruction in them of the old-time American reverence for womanhood.

A powerful contributing cause also is the extraordinary looseness of domestic discipline in the families from which these young people come. A man who as a boy was in Richmond during its long siege lately expressed surprise that he had come out morally unscathed from such an experience. Naturally, the usual restraints of the social system had been weakened greatly. Fathers were away at the front, family discipline was loosened necessarily, and boys ran wild. Nothing is more creditable to the people of the South than that they came out of that period of social disorganization, or, at least, violent disturbance, without moral decadence. It proved that they are of good stock. They did not fall into license, or lose their respect for the virtues which are necessary to keep society pure and stable. This demoralization of which we have been speaking, however, is a consequence of a withdrawal from young people of the restraints of family discipline, for which there is no excuse whatever in a peaceful and prosperous community. Children seem to be allowed to have their own sweet will. Daughters are suffered to be abroad at all hours, often wholly unattended, and to form such acquaintances with men as their fancy dictates, their whereabouts and their associates being unknown to their parents. Inevitably under such circumstances many of them fall into mischief, and lose the charm and safeguard of natural feminine reserve, and their womanhood is de-

This loosening of wholesome domestic restraints has taken place, too, at a period when well-dressed and precocious young scoundrels, without the fear of God or man before their eyes, are moving about emulous of the reputation of being "mashers" and boastful of their adeptness in feminine demoralization.

## The Last Bulwark Tumbles Down.

Another vase is broken. Another illusion ceases to illude. Col. Moses C. WETMORE of St. Louis has been looked upon as the one man in a trust-ridden country who could ride the trusts. His system seemed simple and great. It was this: " Sell your plant to the trust at an enormous profit, start a new plant with the proceeds of the sale, make the trust buy again. Keep on until the trust busts." A handful of determined men with plenty of money and self-possession could break all the trusts in the world if the system didn't break

Alas, it has broken, if the St. Louis correspondent of our esteemed contemporary, the Tobacco Leaf, is not mistaken. According to him the tobacco company organized by Col. WETMORE in 1899, after the tobacco company of which he had been President had been acquired by the trust, has withdrawn from business. The correspondent figures out a loss of from \$960,000 to \$1,385,000 to the stockholders. He reports a rumor that one of these bought the factory building for \$87,000 and sold it for \$225,000. Can it be that the wickedness of trusts infects even the great souls that set out to fight them?

We sincerely hope that the correspondent is wrong. Even if he is right, Col. Mose WETMORE has the means to start more tobacco factories. But if the Octopus has checked him, millions of hearts must mourn. If Col. Mose WETMORE'S system will not work, nothing is safe from the all-swallowing jaws of monopoly.

# The Grand Concourse.

A report yesterday that Comptroller GROUT had agreed to the desire of President HAFFEN of The Bronx for a contract for as much work as can be done in a year on the Grand Concourse and Boulevard, should be notice to the municipal administration to stop all work on this enterprise until the plan of it can be properly examined and reported on.

The Grand Concourse originated with the late Louis Heintz, at the time Commissioner for the trans-Harlem portion of the city. It was an admirable scheme, and, of course, demanded professional skill in its execution commensurate with its cost, which was necessarily very great. But, we believe, never for a moment has its plan come under the eve of an expert who could truthfully be called a landscape architect, a park maker-a man professionally qualified to design parks, both with reference to their own beauty and utility and to their

relation to the town outside of them. Millions of dollars are to be spent in accordance with the ignorance of the engineers, or chain bearers, or supposititious "landscape architects" into whose hands the laying out of the Concourse was intrusted by Tammany

We are now in a better atmosphere. Mayor Low will find in the Concourse one of his greatest opportunities for decent and enlightened administration of New York's affairs.

The Hon. MATTHEW STANLEY QUAY has been many many years in politics, and has achieved many many victories. Scarcely any of them, however, was as striking as the grand-patent-double-back-action suc-cess scored on Tuesday in the two chief cities of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia and

Pitteburg. The Quay ticket in Philadelphia was elected over its Republican Reform-Democratic opponent by the terrific majority vention is less susceptible to corruption port them, and the young fellows are of 120,000. At Pittsburg the Republican

eform-Quay ticket was elected over anti-Quay ticket by a majority comparatively as great as that in Phila-delphia. With Reform, or against Reform, the name of Quar blazes with victory.

Milwaukee has well sustained the West's reputation for bigness, or biggerness. Here, in connection with the theatrica entertainment of Prince HENBY of Prussia we had a flurry over one little opera box, but in Milwaukee the issue is over a whole theatre. The German Consul wants to have a play for the Prince, but the Milwaukee Musical Society has long had the theatre engaged for a concert, and now won't give it up, despite the appeal of the German Consul and of a great portion of Milwaukee's many Germans. Perhaps the best way to compose the matter would be to take Prince HENRY to the concert.

After Lord ROSEBERY's definite secession from the Liberal leader, Sir HENRY CAMP-BELL-BANNERMAN, the question is: Will the Liberal party go to Lord ROSEBERY, or will Lord Roseberr go to the Liberal party or to the Conservative party?

## FIGHT IN MARYLAND CAPITOL.

Delegate and Committee Chairman

Fisticuffs Over an Elections Bill. ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 21.-Just after the adjournment of the Maryland House of Delegates this morning, a physical encounter took place on the floor of that body between delegates Isaac Lobe Straus of Baltimore and L. Lynn Painter of Baltimore county.

Straus had offered an order during the morning session to compel the Committee on Elections, of which Painter is chairman, to report the General Election law introduced by Straus and referred to that committee. During the debate. Delegate Straus was particularly severe in his criticism of the committee. After a hard fight the order passed and the session was brought to a close for the day.

After adjournment, but before the members had dispersed, Straus addressed some remarks about the bill to Painter. Painter called Straus a cur, following his remark with a blow in the face. Straus then hit Painter over the head with his umbrella. After a clinch they were sepa-Straus had offered an order during the

After a clinch they were sepa rated by other members.

### CAPT. HERLIHY'S APPEAL. The Case Argued Yesterday Before the Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Feb. 21 .- The appeal of Capt John D. Herlihy, formerly of the Twelfth police precinct, New York city, from a decision of the Appellate Division, First Department, overruling a decision made by Recorder Goff in sustaining his demurrer to an indictment charging him with wilful neglect of duty as police captain in not suppressing disorderly houses, was argued in the Court of Appeals to-day. Herlihy was indicted June 1, 1901, and his counsel demurred to the indictment on the ground that it failed to set forth facts to constitute a crime, that the times of the alleged offeness were not set forth with any degree of certainty and that the indictment did not conform with the criminal code. Recorder Goff sustained the de murrer and the Appellate Division reverse his decision. Abraham T. Elkers argued the case for Herlihy and Assistant District Attorney Howard P. Gans for the people.

The Nurse's Point of View.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir! I am trained nurse and think perhaps the public would like to hear the nurse's views on the subject of the superintendents by way of a Take the case spoken of in your article of a vermin-covered old woman an show me the nurse coming from a refined home who, however great her compassion will not shrink from actual physical contact with such a patient! A nurse who would not do so is not the ideal nurse by any means, for it takes a coarse-grained nature not to feel that way. Understand me, I do not mean that the patient should see any sign of repulsion, the patient should see any sign of repulsion, but if refined, well-educated women are really wanted as nurses, some allowance must be made for the fact that filth and vermin were horrors never encountered by her before. It is one thing to be willing to do your duty in this sort of work, but the nurses who really do not mind it are, in my experience, women who have invariably been recruited from the lower walks of life and to whom nursing was only regarded from a pecuniary

women who have invariably been recruited from the lower walks of life and to whom nursing was only regarded from a pecuniary point of view.

Just take one point in the case of this old beggar woman—vermin-infested. Do you realize what that means? It is in the errors of judgment on the part of the superintendent in ignoring these facts that the profession of nursing is rapidly becoming a mere question of manual labor. In other words, give us for the heads of our big training schools women of broad education and high culture and you will find the difference in the nurses immediately. They will understand that callous indifference to any form of dirt or disease is to be deprecated, not encouraged. The Nurses Home will indeed be a home, not a third-rate lodging house, where at the end of a long, trying day of the hardest work you find a badly cooked meal and a freezing cold room awaiting you. The ideal superintendent would see that her nurses had the necessary outdoor air and exercise for two hours every day. They need every bit of it after the air of the wards. Instead of this the nurse is expected to go to her cheerless, cold room and study. It is neither sanitary nor just.

New York, Feb. 21. NEW YORK, Feb. 21.

# Indians as Day Laborers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Str: On the first page of this morning's SUN I notice a despatch from Guthrie to the effect that full-blooded Indians were becoming laborers for the first time on record.

At least four years ago (and perhaps earlier At least four years ago (and perhaps earlier) all-blooded Navajo Indians were employed a track laborers by the Atlantic and Paciflo alfroad Company, now a part of the Atchison ystem, in western New Mexico and eastern rizona. And on the same line, in western rizona and southern California, full-blooded lojave Indians have worked on track for logst as long. st as long.

almost as long.

Two years ago the writer saw a bridge replaced by a gang composed of Swedes, Irlahmen, some twenty Mojaves and thirty Japanese. I may add that the Mojaves have been found good workmen, while the Japanese experiment is practically abandoned.

Aside from a disposition to absent themselves now and then to attend to personal business, both tribes of Indiana have made a good showing.

Sany Yong, Feb. 21. New York, Feb. 21.

# Schley and Stonewall Jackson

Schley and Stonewall Desired in President Roosevelt's findings in the Schley case there is a strong suggestion of Stonewall Jackson in that portion in which he quotes the "dangerous proximity" in which a turn toward the Spaniards would have placed the Brooklyn. The President says: "But it would have been more dangerous for them

"But it would have been more dangerous for them as well as for her."

In one of Stonewall Jackson's battles a heavy rainstorm deluged the battlefield and interfered especially with one of the batteries which held a prominent position. The officer in charge reported to Jackson, who was stationed near his battery, that on account of the damage to his ammunition through the rainfall he was afraid he would have to withdraw his battery from action. Jackson replied: "Stay where you are: it is raining just as hard where the enemy is."

New York, Feb. 21. NEW YORK, Feb. 21.

To the Editor of the Sun-Sir: Is it now in order to say that the Attorney General Knox the spots out of the stock market? J. H. NETLETON. NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 21 .- The suit of William C. Edgerton against John H. Starin of the Starin Transportation Com-NEW MILPORD, Conn., Feb. 20. pany of New York for \$118,000 damages, was withdrawn in the Superior Court here to-day. The basis of settlement of the

McClure's Magazine for March is a good number. It opens with an account of Prof. Loeb of Chicago University, whose discoveries in the mysteries of life and mind have just been made public; Miss Tarbeil describes the trial of Asron Burr; Clara Morris gives some reminiscences of Henry Bergh; Jusian Raiph reviews Comen Doyle's book on the Boer war; George Madden Martin affords another chapter about "Emmy Lou," and Maurice Porter considers Denis Mulvihill, stoker by trade, Mayor of Bridgeport, finding him a "true Democrat of to-day."

She-The survival of the fittest seems to be popular doctrine He-Well, it is complimentary to all of we who WORK OF THE LEGISLATURE.

of Speaker Nixon, Mr. McKeown con-

on Monday night, and Mr. Bennett, who

is fathering the bill in the Assembly, thinks

its consideration until there was a larger

attendance of Senators, only fourteen

being present. Senator Stranahan said

the bill had been before the Senate for three weeks and was the most important New York city measure which would be

here this year. Afterward Senator Strana-han said he would not press the bill until

companies to place automatic valves on gas meters, to prevent the escape of gas in case of fire, was advanced to a third

reading Senator Elisworth's bill, incorporating the Niagara River Power and Water Supply Company. The directors are James P. Simmons, James Low, John F. Lynch.

The company will generate power and electricity for distribution in Lewiston, Niagara Falls, and throughout the villages and towns in Niagara county from water

taken in tunnels from the Niagara River.

The company's capital is \$5,000,000.

In order to overcome the objection raised against his bill that it creates a monopoly of architects in New York city, Assembly-

yesterday by Senator Brackett was introduced to-day by Assemblyman Dickey, and under its provisions the Northern Securities Company could operate in this State. The bill amends the Business Corporation law by adding the following new

The certificate [of incorporation] may contain the name and office and Post Office address of a person or a corporation upon whom service of process and other papers may be made; said certificate may also contain a provision that the directors may hold meetings, have an office and keep the books of the corporation, except the stock and transfer books, outside of the State, subject to the control by the courts of this State, provided, however, that the annual meeting of the directors shall be held within the State.

Assemblyman Collay introduced a bill

Assemblyman Colby introduced a bill

Commissioner Cullinan Has Evidence

Against 200 Violators of the Law.

sioner Cullinan reports that for some

months many complaints were received

dealers who had paid the tax, ranging from

\$800 in New York to \$50 in the rural dis-

tricts, that pharmacists, who pay only a

nominal tax of \$5 annually for the privilege

of selling liquors only on the prescription

of a physician, were conducting a general

traffic. As soon as the services of the

special agent force could be devoted to

vestigation of the drug traffic in all parts of

the State was begun, which has just been

completed. It shows flagrant abuses of

the kind complained of in almost every city

Evidence of conclusive character has

been reported in nearly 200 cases, which

will be referred to the several District

Attorneys of the State for criminal prose-

cution, in addition to its use by the State

Commissioner in the enforcement of such

civil remedies as he shall consider necessary.

The Commissioner will recommend an amendment to section 11 of the Liquor Tax

SCHOOLS MUST SHOW FLAGS.

Supt, Skinner Orders 275 Negligent Dis-

to-day announced that as school authori-

ties have been somewhat derelict in ob-

servance of the law pertaining to the pur-

chase and display of the United States

A wilful neglect to obey the provisions

SETTLED WITH STARIN.

Division of Profits.

to the district may be withheld.

e laws of 1895 and 1898 and of this orde

tricts to Obey the Law.

and village of this State.

payers is \$367,800.

the schoolhouse.

matter:

Senator Ahearn's bill, compelling gas

ding.
The Senate also advanced to a third

W. Knox and George E. Greene

Crusader From Flatbush Invades City Assembly Advances Anti-Live Pigeo Hall Park on Bu Shooting Bill-Tunnel Bill Goes Over. Parley A. Dailey of 595 Flatbush avenu ALBANY, Feb. 21.-The Slater bill prohibiting the use of live pigeons at shooting tournaments was advanced to a third

Brooklyn, started reforming pedlers about three months ago. The bland Greeks who stand about City Hall Park are his especial reading in the Assembly to-day. Mr. prey. Let one of them infringe the law McKeown, who was one of the two Demoby as much as a hair's breadth and Dailey crats present at the session of the lower is down on him. house objected to its advancement, saying it should go over until Monday night, as

Stethas Curambo, of 77 Roosevelt street stood before Magistrate Olmsted yestersome of the boys want to take a shot at day in the Centre street police court, and At the request of Majority Leader Dailey who had caused his arrest in Cham-Allds, who was presiding in the absence bers street late on Thursday afternoon, stood beside him to see that he got what sented to the bill being advanced. It was coming to him. will come up on the order of final passage "You are accused of blocking Chambers

street with your pushcart," charged Magistrate Olmsted.

he has a sufficient number of votes to pass it. "Me-on-Chamber-street?" stammered When Senator Stranahan's Pennsylvania the smiling Curambo, with a look of bland-Railroad Tunnel bill was reached in general est innocence. orders Senator Donnelly objected to

"Me-on-Chamber-street?" asked the pedler, smiling more blandly than ever. Mr. Dailey did not smile. He is a serious

"I saw that this man was violating the corporation ordinance-section 530," said "and I hurried to the Third precinct police station in the basement of the City Hall. The sergeant sent three policemen to assist me in making the arrest. I went forward and engaged this man in conversation. One patrolman came through the basement of the Court House, another came east from Broadway, and a third west from the fire engine house in Chambers street. Policeman Hagerty got the man."
Policeman Hagerty didn't look proud of

his capture.
"I don't know much of this affair," said "I don't know much of this anair," said he, "save that when I came through the Court House cellar, this here Greek was standin' in the street there, and this here man [pointing to Mr. Dailey] standing forninst him talking loud like. Here was forninst him talking loud like. Here was Greek couldn't catch on to nothing that he said. I was under orders an' I arrested

of architects in New York city, Assemblyman Gherardi Davis has amended the bill so as to provide that there shall be an eligible list of architects at the disposal of the Mayor of New York city of at least fifty. He has stricken out the provision that the list is to be made up of not more that fifty architects. A hearing will be given on the bill by the Assembly Cities Committee on Thursday afternoon.

A companion bill to the bill introduced yesterday by Senator Brackett was introduced to-day by Assemblyman Diokey. Magistrate Olmsted fined Curambo \$1 Magistrate Olmsted fined Curambo \$1, which is half the penalty provided. Mr Dailey's face bore a look of triumph. He has been almost a daily visitor at the Centre street court for several weeks, either as complainant or as chief witness against scared Greek pedlers.

"I am seeking to fix the responsibility," he explained. "I commenced the crusade under the recent administration and only failed to fix the responsibility because it

failed to fix the responsibility because it went out of office too soon for me. I hope to succeed better this time."

## TO AID IN GOOD ROADS WORK. Highway Convention Committee Confers

With Gov. Odell on Proposed Bills. ALBANY, Feb. 21 .- Gov. Odell had a conference to-day with W. Pierrepont White, chairman of the standing committee of the Highway Convention, in regard to submitting the necessary bills to carry out the resolutions adopted in January by the third annual Highway Convention in the interests of road improvement. The convention urged the Legislature to pass

Assemblyman Colby introduced a bill which will prevent the giving away of dogs picked up by societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals. It provides that lost or strayed dogs picked up, if not claimed within five days, are to be killed. The bill also provides that the license fees for dogs collected in any city shall be turned over to the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. bills of the following character: A State wide tire act, simple in its re quirements, positive in enforcement and going into operation two years from date in order to permit every wagon user to have ample time to adapt A himals.

A bill was introduced by Assemblyman Colby taking from the Board of Aldermen of New York city the right to fix the compensation of day laborers. the tires of his wagons to the new law in the interest of road maintenance.

An act to enable the towns in the State which have not already taken advantage DRUGGISTS TRAFFIC IN LIQUOR. of the Good Roads law to receive from the State after Jan. 1, 1903, State aid of 25 per state after Jan. 1, 1003, State and of 25 per cent. of the money spent in each town for highway improvement, up to one-tenth of 1 per cent. of the assessed valuation of each town, and making the present labor tax payable in money in a minimum of at least 50 cents on the dollar of the present ALBANY, Feb. 21.-State Excise Commisat the Department of Excise from liquor:

commutation rates.

An act to enable the State to submit to the people for their approval the question of the issuing, for highway improvement, bonds to the amount of \$20,000,000, of which 50 per cent or \$10,000,000, shall be the State's share of the cost of road construc-tion, 35 per cent., or \$7,000,000, the counties share, and 15 per cent. or \$3,000,000 the towns' share, and that said bonds be paid at maturity, 50 per cent. by the State, 35 per cent, by the county and 15 per cent, by the towns benefited, and that an assessment annually be made against the State and the counties and towns benefited to retire said

counties and towns benefited to retire said bonds and pay the interest on them during a long period of years.

It is understood that the bills as drafted will be submitted to the standing committee of the Highway Convention, which is to hold a meeting in Albany on Feb. 25 and 28. On their being approved by the standing committee, the bills will be introduced in the Legislature. There will be a hearing on Feb. 25 and 28, in regard to the plan to raise the appropriation for road building under the Highee-Armstrong act from \$600,000 to \$1,000,000 and it is expected there will be large delegations from many counties will be large delegations from many counties present in favor of the increase.

## LAND PURCHASES IN CUBA. Mr. Tawney Wants to Know How Much

Was Bought by Non-Residents. WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.-In the House to day Mr. Tawney (Rep., Minn.), a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, asked unanimous consent for consideration of the following resolution:

amendment to section 11 of the Liquor Tax law imposing a largely increased rate of taxation on the liquor traffic as conducted by pharmacists, in order to correct existing abuses and protect legitimate dealers against illegal and unjust competition.

The total amount of excise taxes paid by the pharmacists found to be doing an illegal business, at the nominal rate of \$5 each, is \$940. The amount which they should have contributed annually by reason of the business of trafficking as store-keepers under subdivision 2 of section 11, which the evidence secured shows they have been doing, is \$74,500, a net annual loss to the taxpayers of the State of \$73,560. If these abuses have existed since the amendment of the law in 1897, as it seems fair to suppose they have, the total loss to the taxpayers is \$367,800. tion of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be requested to furnish the House such information concerning the number of acres of land in Cuba purchased by non-residents of the island since the date of American occupation as is shown by the reports to and the records of his Department, and by the records of the Military Government of Cuba, giving the consideration, the names and places of residence of purchasers, as shown by the recorded instruments of conveyance, and also the number of acres contained in each tract so conveyed; also the total acrease of cultivated sugar land in Cuba now owned by the citizens of the United States and by citizens of other countries foreign to Cuba.

The mover explained that the resolution ALBANY, Feb. 21 .- State Superintendent of Public Instruction Charles R. Skinner,

The mover explained that the resolution was intended simply to secure information now in the War Department upon a subject under consideration by the Committee on Ways and Means. It was not unusual, he added, to propose such a resolution without previous approval by a commitchase and display of the United States flag, an order had been issued to 275 school districts to purchase, without unnecessary delay, a United States flag, flagstaff, and the necessary appliances therefor, and to display such flag upon, or near, the schoolhouse during school hours, and at such other times as may be directed. When the weather does not permit it to be otherwise displayed, the flag must be placed conspicuously in the principal room in the schoolhouse. without previous approval by a commit-tee. Mr. Payne (Rep., N. Y), chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, ob-jected, eaying he did not want to have such a precedent established.

# SALT COMBINE SCORES.

Buys Cargo From Liverpool That Was Expected to Lower Pacific Coast Prices. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 21.-The arrival will render the school authorities liable to removal from office and any share of the public money of the State apportioned of a cargo of 1,500 tons of salt from Liver-pool in the French bark Eugenie has not been of benefit to consumers since the salt combine bought the entire cargo long before it reached port.

When the Federal Salt Company succeeded in establishing a monopoly of refined salt, Getz Brothers of this city conceived the idea of importing a cargo from Liverpool in one of the French bounty ships bound from Europe to this port. These vessels, unless cargo was convenient, have been in the habit of coming all the way out from Europe in ballast, merely to take advantage of the grain rates on this coast. Hence the bark took the salt at a low rate. suit was not made public, but it was said

low rate.

The arrival of the salt in this market, where prices have lately advanced at an enormous rate, was expected to demoralize the monopoly. The Federal Salt Company, the monopoly. that the defendant paid to the plaintiff a small sum.

It was alleged by Edgerton that he was It was alleged by Edgerton that he was a partner of Starin's in the transportation business between New Haven and New York, operating the Starin line of boats. The sum sued for, according to the allegations, represented Mr. Edgerton's share of the profits during his partnership with Mr. Starin. This partnership is said to have existed in 1873 and remained in force until early in the 80s. Suit was brought five years ago. Mr. Starin claimed that Edgerton was never a partner, but an employee. the monopoly. The rederal sait Company, however, bought the cargo from Getz Brothers at a fine profit to them and the price of refined salt has not fallen. Whether the trust has acted with the

same promptness in regard to other possible cargoes which may be on the way from Liverpool is not known.

The surest and best of Blood Purifiers is Jayne's

NEMESIS OF THE PUSHCART MEN. PHILIPPINE TARIFF DEBATE

Senator Bate Attacks the Colonial Policy -Senator Spooner Defends the Bill. WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.-The Senate met

at 11 o'clock this morning so as to have an extra hour for debate on the Philippine Tariff bill, on which the vote is to be taken on Monday. There were only half a dozen Senators present when yesterday's Journal was read. The Philippine Tariff bill having been

aid before the Senate, Mr. Bate, (Dem. Tenn.), rose to speak against ft. Few incidents, he said, had occurred in the Senate Chamber more fateful or involving more delicate issues and greater results than the ratification of the Treaty of Paris. The payment of \$20,000,000 for the Philippine Islands was a commercial, not a sentimental job, and was the first step toward a colonial policy antagonistic to the American form of Government. It was only after the treaty was ratified that the brand new construction blossomed out that only Congress could send the Constitution beyond the States, and it was added that Congress would not send the Constitution to the people of the new acquisition, except with a string to it, which denied the quality of administration, taxation and citizenship. The pending bill, Mr. Bate said, would become a law and would be put in force, but it would not bridge the chasm that sepa-rated a people struggling for independence from the American Government, under the

rated a people struggling for independence from the American Government, under the Republican party, bent on conquest, exploitation and commercialism

Mr. Spooner (Rep., Wis.), next addressed the Senate. He said that he sincerely regretted the debate which had taken place on the bill, which was simply a revenue bill, and was entirely free from complications. Every dollar of tax that was proposed to be collected under the pending bill was to be for the benefit of the Government of the Philippine Islands. As to the attacks made on the Republican party by Senators on the other side, Mr. Spooner asked, with much emphasis:

"Do they think that we care less for liberty than they do? Are we insensible to honor, indifferent to perfidy, controlled by sordid motives? Do Senators think (those who a little time ago went off from the party) that all the patriotism, all the love of liberty, all the reverence for the Declaration of Independence, all loyalty to the Constitution departed with them?"

### PROJECTILE CO. TO COMBINE Effort of the E. W. Bliss Company to Ab sorb the United States Company,

The plan to absorb the United States Projectile Company, which is said to have originated with a small faction of the stockholders of the E. W. Bliss Company, also directors of the United States Projectile Company, is said to be nearing completion. At Wednesday's meeting of the directors of the E. W. Bliss Company a proposition was considered to purchase the stock at \$150 a share, giving 6 per cent, bonds at par with thirty years to run, with the option that they may be redeemed in ten years by the E. W. Bliss Company. These bonds would be first mortgage and cover the entire

Bliss plant.

This plan is said to be opposed by the minority stockholders in the projectile company. For several years the dividends have been 16 per cent. The new plan will give the stockholders dividends of but 9 per cent., although their stock will be of the best and worth probably \$175, Bliss plant.

be of the best and worth probably \$175, while at present it is at \$140.

The E. W. Bliss Company is very anxious to complete the purchase, because of the proximity of the projectile company's plant and the necessity for the extension of their plant. Nothing definite was accomplished at the Wednesday meeting, which is the matter is still under consideration. although the matter is still under considera-tion. One of the members of Mr. E. W. Bliss's household in speaking for him last

night said: I am to "I am told the matter is under considera-tion. There is no doubt that if a way can be found to accomplish the purchase it will be made."

### CHINESE IN THE PHILIPPINES. Gov. Taft Is of Opinion That They Should Be Kept Out of the Islands.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 .- Gov. Taft, of the Philippine Commission, was before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs for a short time to-day to give the com-Chinese exclusion. He said he was in favor of keeping the Chinese out of the islands in order that the Filipinos might be per-mitted to develop their own country and its resources themselves. Especially should the Chinese be kept out if under the recent decision of the Supreme Court the native Chinese were to be permitted to enter the United States. The Chinese, the Gov-ernor said, looked upon this country as a sort of commercial heaven and would do

almost anything to gain entrance.

Gov. Taft gave the committee a new view of ethnological conditions arising from the union of Chinese and Filipines. Children born of Chinese fathers and Filipino mothers, he said, bore no physical resemblance to their fathers, but showed their powerful and intellectual traits in even their mental and intellectual traits in even more marked character—the children were more cunning than their fathers.

From the Committee on Foreign Affairs, Gov. Taft went on to the Committee on Insular Affairs, where he repeated, in the main, the statements he has made before the Senate Committee on the Philippines regarding conditions in the archipelago. Canada May Tax Chinese Immigrants

8500 Each.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Feb. 21.-Canada will probably place a prohibitive head tax on Chinese. Some months ago a commission was sent to the Canadian Pacific Coast to investigate and report on the subject. This commission has examined many hundreds of witnesses and has recommended that the Chinese immigrants be taxed \$500 per

House Passes Indian Appropriation Bill. WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.-The House this afternoon passed the Indian Appropriation bill and adopted a resolution for an investi-gation of the Shoshone Agency.

### Negro Mothers to Fight Negro Crime From the Chicago Daily News.

Topeka, Feb. 16.-Representative negr women of Topeka have taken up what they call "The Black Woman's Burden." It is to reform the negro youth. They say that stareform the negro youth. They say that statistics show an alarming prevalence of crime
among the young people of the negro race,
and it is due, they believe, to parental neglect,
ideness and had home surroundings. First
they will try and get the mothers interested
in the work. If this can be done they say
the battle is half won. Then they will go
after the young people and bring them to
time. Mrs. R. J. Buckner made the startling
terrouneut that only one husband out of four statement that only one husband out of fou of the negro race supports his wife; that the men loaf on the street and fool with politic

of the negro race supports his wife; that the men loaf on the street and fool with politics while their wives are compelled to get out and wash for a living.

The association was organized for the purpose of bringing about a better condition of the negro race, morally, industrially and intellectually, and has adopted this platform of principles:

Whereas, Statistics from all over the land show an alarming prevalence of crime among the young people of our race; and
Whereas, Information from reliable sources tends to show that there is a similar propensity manifested by the young people of our own city and State; and
Whereas, We believe this tendency to be due to two leading causes, viz., idleness and parental negligence; therefore, be it
Resolved, That we, the mothers of the city of Topeka, hereby pledge ourselves to every effort to the end that better conditions shall be brought about among the youth of our city. That in furtherance of this end we have determined to organize in every part of our city mothers' meetings, the object of which shall be the study of methods for the better bringing up of our children.

Massachusetts—There She Stands.

# Massachusetts-There She Stands.

From the Boston Journal.
It is a real Massachusetts victory—this acquise tion of the Danish West Indian Islands. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge has been an earnest advocate of the purchase of these islands ever since he ca-